

CALIFORNIA IS LAST WORD IN DREADNAUGHTS

Superdreadnaughts—Displacing 32,000 Tons, Declared to Represent Limit in Size of American Fighting Machines

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Superdreadnaughts of the California class, displacing 32,000 tons, are declared to represent the limit in size of American fighting machines. In a statement presented to congress by Secretary Daniels today, outlining the progress of the European war, it is stated that the California class is the last word in ship building.

It would be useless, the statement says, to build dreadnaughts so large that they could not easily pass through the Panama canal. It is also stated that a view of the increased efficiency of the new vessels, the very existence of which is the result of the war, from all points of view, it is decidedly better to increase the fighting units in numbers rather than in size. The high caliber guns in use having been reported in vessels of the California class.

The statement was submitted in response to a resolution of the last session of congress which directed that the navy department should be furnished with reports of the four main types of the new vessels, and which in its other sections directed that the navy should be furnished with reports of the four main types of the new vessels, and which in its other sections directed that the navy should be furnished with reports of the four main types of the new vessels.

In the reply, Mr. Daniels apparently begins to show that the navy has been assisting the navy department for many weeks as to the general characteristics of the first battleships to be recommended under the administration five-year building plan. Tentative plans for a 36,000 ton ship, armed with 16-inch or perhaps 17-inch guns have been discussed. Many officers believe the present 14-inch, 36-caliber weapons of the Pennsylvania and California class ships to be unable, since the ships will carry a dozen each of these as against eight or ten at most larger weapons without radical increase in displacement. There are other navy officers and officials, however, who believe the 16-inch rifle completed and tested last year with satisfactory results should go on the new ships and still others who argued for the 18-inch.

In answering the question propounded by congress the secretary declares for the superdreadnaught as the most efficient weapon for ship for ship in any navy.

He serves warning, however, that a fleet composed exclusively of dreadnaughts must make a decision at the hands of a better balance organization properly equipped with battle cruisers, scouting craft and submarines.

The prime military characteristics to be determined, the statement says, are the offensive power of a ship as represented by guns, torpedoes, etc., and defensive power expressed in terms of armor and cruising radius.

Much of the department's information continues the statement. In regard to the details affecting the efficiency of belligerent ships is in the form of confidential reports which it would be contrary to the public interest to make public in any way. There are, however, several conclusions which can be had from the report.

The first and most important lesson is that the British grand fleet, composed not only of dreadnaughts and superdreadnaughts, but also of battle cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines and auxiliaries, has to date maintained command of the sea, thereby assuring to Great Britain and her allies communication with all parts of the world and reasonably safe overseas transport for her military forces and supplies.

At the same time denying similar advantages to her adversaries, it is further known that despite the efforts of submarines and other minor craft, the losses of this fleet have not been serious.

Another notable fact was brought out by the statement of the first lord of the admiralty to parliament in November, 1914, that by the end of 1915, there would have been added to the fleet fifteen capital ships, together with a corresponding and adequate number of vessels of other types.

All of this indicates conclusively that the command of the sea with the attendant security of the shores of a country exercising that command rests with the power possessing ships which in the aggregate have a preponderance in the prime military characteristics enumerated above.

Of present and practicable types of vessels the so-called dreadnaught most nearly approaches the ideal aimed at in the clause of the last naval appropriation act. It is necessary to qualify this answer, however, for it cannot be said, and it is not believed that the prevailing war in Europe has demonstrated that a fleet composed of any other single type of vessel or practically dimensions would or could be successful against a properly balanced fleet.

Congress asked also for a report on the naval value of aircraft and after a long discussion setting forth the need of battle cruisers in the navy, the secretary says of aeroplanes, dirigibles and balloons:

My conclusions are that all these types of aircraft, each in its particular field, have demonstrated their undoubted value for observation and scouting purposes. It is regretted that in this as in other subjects, pertaining to the lessons of the prevailing European war, the great part of the department's information as in the form of confidential reports.

Have you bought any Red Cross Seals?

SUBMARINE STRANDS IN SHALLOW WATER

TOBACCO, Dec. 14.—The United States submarine K-5 was stranded in shallow water in Pearl Harbor here today while engaged in a practice run. The position of the vessel was not reported by naval experts as being dangerous and the crew remained aboard. Tugs were sent alongside to tow her into deeper water at high tide. The submarine was making a surface run the time of the accident and it was reported that the trouble developed with the steering gear. Rear Admiral Clifford A. House, naval commandant, said he did not anticipate any trouble in floating the craft. The K-5 is one of a new type of submarines recently conveyed to Honolulu to undergo the submarine of the 17 group which were returned to the Pacific coast.

Beef Packers to Settle Trouble Out of Court

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, Dec. 14.—Negotiations for the settlement out of court of the controversy over the Chicago beef packers and the British government, which have been continuing under way since the prize court decided against the owners of the meat cargoes, have now reached a stage where it is expressed that the question may be amicably adjusted without the hearing of an appeal before the prize court.

The representatives of both sides have been busy here and at Washington seeking a basis of agreement, and while many points of actual difference are still unsettled, the negotiations have reached such a stage that arbitrating proceedings may be expected soon.

FURTHER LIGHT ON SCOPE OF DEFENSE PLANS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Further light was thrown upon the scope of the administration's defense plans today when the department's estimate for coast defenses during the coming year was submitted to the military committee of congress in the form of a preliminary draft of the fortification appropriation bill for 1916.

The bill, which is the first of its kind, includes the maintenance and improvement of permanent works in the Hawaiian and Philippines, which will fall under the naval department, and will add another \$10,000,000 to the sum, and in addition the war department adds authority to make continuing contracts during the year to a total of more than \$10,000,000 for mobile and fixed artillery and munition, the appropriations to be made next year. The bill last cost \$1,000,000, according to the estimate.

For engineering work to be done on new fortifications the department asks for \$2,500,000, the only specified project being that at "Fort Henry," where it is indicated a gun discharger is to be built and where large 16-inch wire wound guns eventually are to be installed with the necessary smaller weapons.

On another section of the bill is an estimate of \$150,000 in gun wire alone to be used in the first of these gun-wire weapons to be demonstrated by the government itself for all its major fortifications.

While no details are revealed in the bill, it is shown that definite plans have been laid for all the contemplated coastal batteries, which it is understood will be added to the defenses of New York and other important harbors. Estimates for 1916, 1917 and 1918 are presented to complete the work of modernizing the present 22-inch batteries by raising their elevation and increasing their range.

For new guns, either field or sea coast, and for ammunition to be purchased immediately \$2,000,000 is asked. Under these provisions come the experiments now in progress to determine how big guns can be mounted on motor cars or railroad trains or moved along the coast at points of danger. They also embrace experimental work with new types of field, siege and mountain artillery.

An indication of the preparation shown is shown by the fact that \$1,322,000 is asked for polyethylene guns and ammunition to carry out training in marksmanship next year in addition to the work with full charges.

The appropriations sought cover new plans for submarine mines and torpedo stations as well as for the purchase of the Hammond radio submarine torpedo, for which \$94,000 is asked.

WOLGAST OFF BASE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 14.—The fight between Frank Whitney and Ad Wolgast here tonight was stopped at the end of the fifth round when Wolgast's manager stated that Wolgast was in no condition to continue. A cut high on the former champion's forehead was opened early in the fourth round and blood flowed from it freely. The bout was to have gone ten rounds.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A want ad will sell more customers than you can.

MOVEMENTS OF M'NAMARA ARE AGAIN TRACED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14.—Movements of J. E. McNamara, who confessed to dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building October 1, 1910, and his alleged accomplice, Matthew A. Schmidt, before the explosion, were traced today by witnesses to the trial of Schmidt on a charge of murder growing out of the disaster. Two witnesses testified that McNamara and Schmidt were often together in San Francisco in September, 1910. Mrs. Lena Ingersoll, who conducted a rooming house at 3526 Twentieth street, San Francisco, testified that McNamara, under the name of J. E. Price, rented a room in her house September 4, and occupied it for ten days. She said she knew Schmidt and that he came to her house often to see McNamara.

It seemed as if Schmidt also either of his house with trace of telephoning to him most of the time, she declared. The evening of the day the Times building was blown up, Mrs. Ingersoll said McNamara came to her house and wanted to stay all night. She said she had no vacant room and refused to allow him to stay although, according to her testimony, he offered to pay her house rent for a month if she would let him sleep at a couch in the front room.

On cross-examination, an attempt was made to have the witness admit that she had been employed as a domestic for the prosecution, but she denied this. Many of the questions along this line were barred by objections on the part of attorneys for the prosecution.

Dr. Fred D. Adair, a dentist of San Francisco, testified that he kept his office on Mission street in that city in 1910, and knew both Schmidt and McNamara, the latter as Price. He told of going with Mrs. Ingersoll to Mrs. John Lavin's house at 2410 Mission street, where he said Schmidt was living at that time. He said he met both Schmidt and McNamara in Schmidt's room and often saw Schmidt after that.

Miss Ethel Gill and Mrs. C. D. Hurd, who were telephone operators at the Argonaut hotel in San Francisco, identified a number of telephone calls appearing on the records of the hotel as coming from Room 206 late in September. Previous witnesses testified the McNamara stayed at that room in the hotel after leaving Mrs. Ingersoll's house September 11, and the prosecution expected to prove later that the telephone calls related to hitting a bomb and obtaining the dynamite which is alleged to have been used to blow up the Times building.

The day was marked by many clashes between opposing counsel and on one occasion, Thomas Lee Worley, with, district attorney, and Fred D. Adair, to the court for rebuking. This is the first time since the trial began that the court has had to deal with a dispute between the defense and the prosecution.

In connection with Mrs. Ingersoll's testimony that J. E. McNamara sought to remain at her rooming house later than the night of the explosion, the day on which the Times building was blown up, it was revealed here that McNamara stayed in his rooming house at the time of the explosion and was 200 miles away from Los Angeles when it occurred.

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Model A 150 Oak, including 6 record portfolios, \$115

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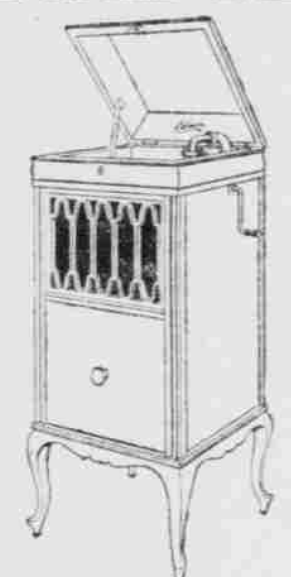
See the Model A, \$100, a most attractive instrument at a reasonable price.

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Model B 200, \$165, beautiful cabinet, mahogany, gold-leaf, lined or weathered oak, with large record filing case and indexes, 12-inch turn table, tone modulator, automatic record feed, diamond stylus, reproducer. Powerful motor, worm driven gears. Metal parts gold plated. 47 inches high, 29 1/2 inches wide, 29 1/2 inches deep.

NO TAMPERING WITH THE BOILERS OF THE MINNESOTA

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—So far we have learned of nothing that would indicate that there has been any tampering with the boilers, was the statement made by John W. Preston, United States district attorney, on board the Minnesota tonight, when the investigation which started immediately upon the arrival of the crippled freighter was continued until investigators had slept.

District Attorney Preston started his investigation as soon as he got on board by summoning captain Garlick and the Minnesota's chief engineer to the captain's cabin.

Joseph P. Dolan and James Guthrie, United States inspectors of hulls and boilers, who accompanied the district attorney to the ship, went at once to the engine room where they undertook what they declared would be a thorough investigation of the boilers.

Captain Garlick is said to have told the district attorney that he was down in the dark as to the cause of the ship's breakdown. He said that there had been trouble with the fire in the engine room and that the fire from one of the bunkers had eaten through to a stove room and had done some damage, that some of the coal was the statement but that the fire was well under control.

There had been several slight explosions in the bunkers, he is reported to have said, but that they were not regarded seriously and were presumed to have been caused by the green gas caused by the burning coal.

As far as could be learned, there was nobody on board in rooms and the smoke from the boilers was entirely of a mechanical nature.

At the conclusion of the investigation on the Minnesota, Inspector Amey Preston announced tonight that the steamers had undoubtedly been in bad shape and that the tubes that had blown out very recently, sealed up that no decision could be reached as to what caused their condition until the blow-out tubes had been subjected to scientific examination.

Inspectors Dolan and Guthrie will continue tomorrow their investigation of conditions in the engine room and until their work is finished, it was announced, no member of the crew will be allowed to leave the ship.

Captain Garlick stated tonight that he knew nothing of space on board the ship and that there was nobody in the trunks. The Minnesota had steam on thirteen boilers, he said, when she entered the Golden Gate today.

It was stated on board that some ropes blew out before the ship left Seattle and that one member of the crew was severely scalded. Other tubes blew out before the ship left leaving the northern port and they blew out at the rate of four and five a day. Several members of the crew were scalded but not seriously.

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WEATHER TODAY

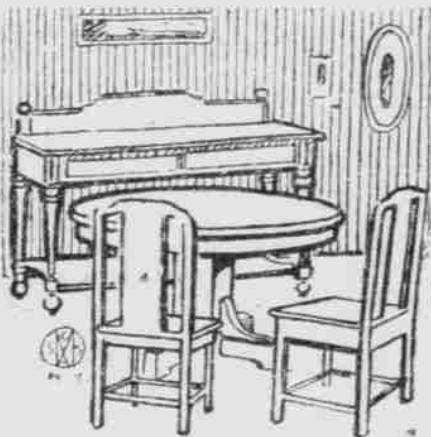
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—For Arizona—Wednesday: unsettled and colder with snow in northwest and rain in southeast portion; Thursday: fair, colder east portion.

RARE MUSICAL TREAT—Mrs. J. A. Green, president of the Pima Club, announces a grand musical and literary entertainment to be given by this club at the A. M. E. church, corner Second and Jefferson streets, Wednesday night, December 15th. Some of the best musical and literary talent in the city will appear on the program. Proceeds will apply on purchase of piano for the church.

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Souvenir plates; \$1.00 value for 25c
Tables of single pieces of fine fancy china at special reductions:
Values to \$3.00 at \$1.50
Values to \$2.25 at \$1.25
Values to \$1.75 at \$1.00
\$1.25 values for 75c \$1.00 articles for 50c
And regular 50c goods for 25c
Special table of nice small pieces at 15c
Values to 35c

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS BLANKETS

5-lb. wool nap blanket, size 72x80, finished with 3-inch pink or blue binding; regular \$5.00 value; specially priced at \$4.00
Another special is a 66x80 all wool blanket in gray with pink or blue border—and in blue, black, tan and pink plaids—splendid \$8.00 value for \$4.80
Blankets from 75c to \$18.00

Complete showing of parlor and table lamps in wicker and art brass. Truly beautiful gifts, modestly priced.
Fine linen tea sets in the famous Moderns line will gladden the heart of every home lover.
Full assortment of Kluge Kraft silver, the newest and most beautiful patterns displayed in a great variety of pieces.

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Japanese Art Baskets and serving trays, handy, appreciated little gifts, from 25c to \$1.00.

Excellent assortment of Navajo Blankets and Indian Baskets and Pottery for Christmas. A gift that will linger long in the memory.
Children's furniture, chairs and rockers, in oak and rattan, priced from 25c up. These sturdy little pieces will gladden the hearts of the tiny ones.
Wicker go-arths for dolls. Bring joy to the little mothers. Substantial little vehicles, at \$2.75 to \$6.

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